

SECRET

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

IR / *ASW*

NO.

MASA - 922

DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D		
1. <i>F Dmr</i>	2056	NOV 6 1951			
2. <i>WB</i>					
3. <i>WJ</i>		NOV 14 1951			
4. <i>mma/RAB</i>	1507 <i>RAB</i>	29 OCT 29 1951	29 OCT 29 1951		
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9.		DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2E NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2006			
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INTELLIGENCE

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RECORDS

ABSTRACT ☒

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FOR COORDINATION WITH

US Army

VIA:

SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MASA-922

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M  
Attention: C  
FROM : Chief of Station, Vienna

DATE: 29 October 1951

SUBJECT: GENERAL - Operational  
SPECIFIC - Oedoen ~~ANTL~~

Reference: MASA-867

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Forwarded herewith are CIC reports on Oedoen ANTL to  
supplement reference memorandum.

ANN 7

2-Wash. Atts.  
2-Vien.  
2-Salz. files

**SECRET**  
CLASSIFICATION

200-6-12-46  
~~33-6-7-172~~

SECRET

## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT Pamphlet written by Oedoen ANTL, Member of the Hungarian National Council, Salzburg	2. DATE SUBMITTED 30 August 1951 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO. CIC Salzburg Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob
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## 4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information was received from Informant 3726-T (Evaluation: "C"), who obtained the material in the following manner. (Information: 3)

a. On 28 July 1951, between 1400 hours and 1630 hours, the attached pamphlet, written in the Hungarian language, was mimeographed in an atmosphere of secrecy at the "Magyar Iroda" (Hungarian Office), Salzburg, by Oedoen ANTL, the author, and Istvan BARANKOVICS, representative of the Hungarian National Council for Austria with offices in Salzburg. ANTL and BARANKOVICS exerted caution to see that no copy should fall into the hands of an unauthorized person. After sufficient copies were enveloped and addressed, BARANKOVICS destroyed the remaining copies. Informant was able to surreptitiously obtain the attached copy while ANTL and BARANKOVICS had their backs turned. At approximately 1900 hours, the same day, Informant accompanied ANTL to the Salzburg railroad station post office where the pamphlets were mailed to the following places: 29 to various addresses in Europe, 32 to the USA, four to Argentina, five to Canada, three to Australia, one to Brazil and one to Africa. Copies were mailed to the following addresses in Austria:

- (1) Pal ZOLTAN, Rebengasse 26, Graz, British Zone of Austria.
- (2) Antil BRAUNECKER, Innsbruck, French Zone of Austria.
- (3) Jenoe JANKOVICH-BESAN, Schubertgasse 32, Graz British Zone of Austria.
- (4) Count Joseph PALFFY, Innsbruck, French Zone of Austria.
- (5) Karoly VERTESSY, Graz, British Zone of Austria.

(Agent's Note: Each of the above-named personalities is a member of the Hungarian National Council.)

2. The following is the English translation of the Hungarian text of the above mentioned pamphlet. Original pamphlet is attached as Exhibit "I" to the original copy of this report only.

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A 430th CIC Sub-Dep "A" (Salzburg)	6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT <i>Clyde E. Taylor</i>
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WD-AGO FORM 341  
1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-10453407

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Pamphlet written by Oedoen ANTL,  
Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg

30 August 1951

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob

Oedoen ANTL  
Main Post Office  
P.O. Box 525  
Salzburg, Austria

TO: Hungarian National Council,  
Executive Committee

New York

I am very much troubled that, while back home our Hungarian brothers regardless of religion are being interned, the majority of emigrated Hungarians are hampered from concentrating, day and night, all their power to liberate our country of inner-political fights. I must reveal my view point violently because I cannot stand to see what happens within the National Council in connection with Neo-Nazism. It was God's will that I succeeded in escaping to a free country whereupon I reported immediately to the chief of the National Council, Bela VARGA. I told him and some other friends who are also members of the National Council, that I will fight as a common soldier together with all honest Hungarians for the liberation of our native country from the Bolshevist terror. I condemn all fights among brothers in emigration and it is my opinion that all Hungarians must cooperate in the free countries in order to liberate our country from Bolshevism so that neither Nazis nor Bolshevists can endanger the liberty of Hungary anymore. I deeply regret that different opinions arose within the National Council which do not decrease but become more severe. When I first realized that, I visited several official personalities and told them to stop the fight among brothers and establish a real democratic national unity in emigration, because I am convinced that Hungary's future can only be secured through national unity and people's rights. So far I have been silent because I intended to quiet the mood of the opposing elements and thereby serve the way to unity. Therefore, I did not accept the offer of two large American and three large British newspapers which meant considerable financial advantages for me. They offered me the opportunity to write about the fate of the Jews during the last generation. I could have easily accomplished this work because back home I played a prominent part in my Jewish community and so I do now in the free country. If I would have revealed the truth to the

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

SECRET

*Clyde E. Taylor* *st*

*2-6-12-46*

SECRET

Pamphlet written by Oedoen ANTIL,  
Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

CIC Salzburg

Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob

public in newspapers, I would have stated all the tremendous illegal acts of racial hatred performed against the Hungarian Jews. But the publication would not have been advantageous for our native country, for the peace of the souls and the emigration policy. I believed then that not only I, who suffered personally because of my Jewish descent, but also that the former persecutors and their assistants are of the same opinion. I thought that the former Nazi criminals would not repeat their previous cruelties and not re-establish Nazi totalitarianism and anti-semitism. But I learned that these people who ruined our country, i.e. the former nyilas leaders, their sponsors and friends, raise their voices again and are given aid and sympathy by prominent personalities. Even though I know about many plans of these former Nazis, because they talked about it in the new organization, I do not want to reveal them yet to the National Council or to the public because most of these plans are well known. Only those people who do not know about it or who do not want to know about it accept them. Anti-semitism is committed also by those circles in emigration to whom we should react more violently in contrast to those people who only follow stupid Nazism. I was very displeased when I read, some months ago, the article of Antal RADVANSZKY in the "Hungaria" newspaper, titled "Question of Jews, Question of Hungary". This article is full of falsifications under the cover of being objective, which instigate against the Hungarian Jews and finally accuse, even though under cover they are obvious, the Jews for being Hungarian traitors. When this article was issued I wrote a memorandum to the Executive Committee of the National Council stating the following among other items: "We never doubted that many helped the Jews during their hardest time. I, myself, opposed on 3 October 1946 at the Parliament the statement of Hungarian Communists that the Hungarian Catholic priests did nothing to save the Jews. Because I, myself, survived the end of the war by hiding in a Franziskaner monastery in Mohacs. However, I did not boast that I, as a Jewish leader, supported many Hungarians by passing the screening committees after they returned from the Western countries. On account of my statements, several people who were accused at the People's Court, were relieved from charges. For that reason I have been attacked several times by the Communists. Disregarding religion, I helped the honest people where ever I could and I am in possession of letters by Catholic priests thanking me for my support. But these are not merits, duties only. I was not the only one who had done this; every patriotic Jew acted equally. Therefore, I consider the blaming

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*Clyde E. Taylor*

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Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob

of the article writer as being unjustified because he blames all Hungarian Jews. The writer knows just as well as I that the persecution of the Hungarian Jews started already in 1919, increasing and decreasing from time to time. (Kecskemed, Orgovany, Siofok, bomb attack at the Dohany Street). The persecution did not stop before 1945 and how under the Bolshevik terror all honest Hungarians, no matter of what religion, are also persecuted. (Some other statements of the article writer are also wrong but I do not want to go into more details). It started with the numerous clauses which Count Albert APPONYI also opposed but without success. This numerous clauses (Law), preventing all young Jews from studies, was valid until 1945, the end of the war. This law was not even dismissed by Minister BETHLEN. But I am asking RADVANSZKY how many Jews were accepted into public services during BETHLEN's regime? Therefore, the Jewish youth, eliminated from universities and public services, had to make their living in free professions. However, the Christian youth could also have chosen those professions. But being honest about, at this time the youth of the middle class considered it discrediting to be behind the counter and now we are blamed by RADVANSZKY that we occupied everything. It is true that Jews from Galicia came to Hungary, but they were not many and they were accepted by those governments where no Jewish ministers or state secretaries were in position. But however, in 1940 ten thousands of these Jews, who did not possess citizenship papers, were transported back to Galicia during the hardest winter time facing the sure death there because the Germans were in the area. Then came UJVIDEK in 1941. Since 1940 all Jews under sixty years of age were interned in labor camps, Jews who formerly served as Hungarian soldiers. Later on all Jews under 48 years of age were called in and this continued until the end of the war when Hungary entered the war against Russia. Ten thousands of Jews were transported then to the front line and according to orders by the War Ministry they should not return alive. Approximately 60,000 Jews were killed, not by the enemy but by sadistic company leaders who let them starve, freeze and murdered them. Most of the Jews could hardly await their death but even death was not easily granted to them. They should suffer first. In connection with these affairs I will mention one case which is well known to me. On 30 May 1942 three Jewish labor companies were brought to the Dom of Szekszard. Among these companies was my brother. From 720 persons only 15 returned. All others were bestially murdered. These crimes can only then be realized when we consider that BETHLEN at that time had ordered the arrest of the three company leaders and their assistants. They were released by the German troops, who occupied Hungary on 19 May 1944. Since the end of the war three of the assistants

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*Clyde E. Taylor*  
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Pamphlet written by Oedoen ANTL,  
Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

CIC Salzburg  
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were apprehended, each of them had murdered 50 to 60 Jews. And it certainly was right to hang them. All other murderers were successful in escaping to the West, and they probably hide now somewhere in the Western countries, or succeeded in immigrating overseas. According to official statistics of the War Ministry dated February 1947, 26% of the people killed in war actions were Jews. This figure does not include the number of Jews being deported to Ghettos and Concentration Camps. During the greatest heat wave, 65 to 70 Hungarian Jews were crowded in a cattle car after they were tortured before, and searched for property. They were beaten over their heads with clubs, needles were stuck under their finger nails and they were tortured with electricity or other methods. My wife's arm still shows that it was broken twice before she got into the railroad car. Insane people, pregnant women and very ill persons were pressed all together in one car and taken to the death camps. 500,000 Hungarian Jews, adults and children, were killed during the executions on the Danube river bank or other persecutions and bestialities. 90% of the Jews in the country were extirpated, 50% of the Jews residing in Budapest and three out of every four Hungarian Jews, were executed. And we, the ones who returned safely, found everything robbed, our churches destroyed and dishonored and our Tora torn up. However, we received new Toras by the Americans. Nevertheless, the writer of the article in the "Hungaria" blames us to be responsible for several things, i.e. there were many Jews who betrayed their religion. But until 1940 there was not one Jew who betrayed his native country. On the contrary the former Jewish top government functionaries fought for Hungary also during the period of persecution. They never blamed the Hungarian people for the persecutions but only their gangster leaders. However, the writer of the article accuses us of what Hungarian Jews have done formerly. According to RADVANSZKY's statement there were many Jews among the leaders of 1919 revolution and the present regime. I can only reply to him that we honest Hungarian Jews do never consider them as Jews and they, themselves, deny their Jewish descent. We Jews cannot be blamed for their attitude as the Catholic Church cannot be blamed for SZAKASITS being a Catholic and the Protestant Church for MAROSAN being a Protestant. With my memorandum, I will also draw the attention of the Executive Committee to the danger arising of RADVANSZKY's article or similar articles which would encourage other anti-semitist writers to analyze further the Jewish question. This danger has existed since RADVANSZKY's article reopened wounds among the Jews which have hardly healed yet. It is the

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
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*Clyde E Taylor*

*ob*

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Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

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Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob

duty of the Executive Committee to stop this procedure, because it would harm our native country rather than bring about a vanishing of the question. The Executive Committee could stop this procedure with a courageous but decisive gesture, but already started it can hardly be held within its frames. There was not one Hungarian Jewish leader in emigration who accused the Christians of being responsible for all bestialities committed against the Hungarians Jews and the mass murdering. The leaders of the Jews in emigration remained quiet for patriotic reasons and have not accused the others in front of the world public. We, therefore, may expect that none of the important Christian Hungarian refugees will bring up again such unnecessary, indiscreet and even damaging question which re-opens the hardly healed wounds, and accuse the one third surviving Jews in front of the mass graves of the two thirds extirpated Jews. They cannot blame all Jews because of a few bad ones. So, back home at the end of the war, despite the heavy loss of blood and injuries to the Jews, I chose the way of satisfying the soul. My parliament speeches and other speeches attest to my attitude. On the same principles I left my beloved native country and I am continuing here where I stopped back home. It cannot be allowed that RADVANSZKY's article or other similar writings ruin the results which have been achieved so far. I intend to cooperate in emigration with all honest Hungarians in order to liberate our poor country which is currently under slavery. I cannot be influenced by either the right or the left wing; neither from extreme Jewish elements nor from extreme Christian elements. But as the highest civilian representative of my church in the free world I cannot allow those activities and insultings. I requested the Executive Committee to reveal their standpoint regarding this article and to publicize their standpoint. President Bela VARGA informed me that he would not present my memorandum to the Executive Committee probably because he did not want to render more severe opposition within the Executive Committee. He advised me to write an article about the whole matter and he would attach a commentary. However, I have not done it since several friends of the committee advised me not to render a more severe situation as in the near future the democratic spirit will be victorious among the emigrated politicians and such a case will not be repeated. Another reason why I did not write the article was because I did not want to give the Bolshevik propaganda a chance to use the article for discrediting the Hungarian emigrants. I tried to quiet the Jewish leaders living in foreign countries. I have taken over the responsibility that the National Council is not supporting anti-semitism or Nazism and in case we notice such inclinations we

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

SECRET

*Clyde E. Taylor*

ob



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ACTION:	IB	CIS	IC	OPNS	3
INFO:	IB	CIS	IC	OPNS	1

## AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

KRADVANZKY, Antl (Baron)  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

2. DATE SUBMITTED

18 October 1951

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

CIC Salzburg

Ref. No. S-11167 JMC/D/par

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The following information pertaining to SUBJECT's background was submitted on 18 August 1951 to this Agent by Informant 3752-T (Evaluation: "E"), who in turn received the information verbally from General Sandor HOMLOCK (Evaluation "B"), currently Salzburg representative to the Hungarian National Council and prominent Hungarian DP, and (Dr.) Lazlo TOTH, (Evaluation: "C") Hungarian DP and one time Informant of this Sub-Detachment. Both Sources are currently residing in St. Gilgen, Land Salzburg, Austria and have known SUBJECT for about three years. The information pertaining to SUBJECT's more recent political activities, was submitted to this Agent on 24 August 1951, by Informant 3702-T (Evaluation: "B") and Informant 3752-T (Evaluation "B"), who in turn obtained the information during a conversation with SUBJECT, at a social gathering of prominent Hungarian DPs in the home of the aforementioned Dr. Lazlo TOTH, on 22 August 1951. (Information: 3)

In Hungary, SUBJECT was General Secretary of the Hungarian National Bank, Secretary of the Protestant Church Federation, and a prominent leader of the National Conservative Party.

During February 1944, SUBJECT was ordered by the Directors of the Hungarian National Bank to leave the country and take with him 6,000,000 French Francs, to be deposited in France and Switzerland, and to be used by Hungarian refugees in a propaganda campaign against the Germans. Three men were appointed to handle this money, they were: BAKACS-BESSENYEI, at that time Hungarian Ambassador to Switzerland, currently a member of the Hungarian Council in the United States; Erwin VLADAR, at that time Hungarian Consul General to Geneva, Switzerland, and SUBJECT.

In January or February 1947, SUBJECT established permanent residence in Paris, France, where he now owns a large store and deals mainly in woolen goods. SUBJECT is well known

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

JAMES M C DOBBLINS S/A CIC  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

*James M. C. Dobbins*

WD-AGO FORM 341  
1 JUN 47

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-53407-1

CONFIDENTIAL

24-11-12-461

*Confidential*  
RADVANSKY, Antl Laron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

18 October 1951  
CIC Salzbrug  
Ref. No. S-11167

in American circles in Paris and one of his best friends is a Mr. Taylor, one time controller of American credits in the Hungarian National Bank, and allegedly on the committee for United Europe.

SUBJECT is chief correspondent of, and owns a controlling interest in the Hungarian DP newspaper Hungaria which is printed and published in the Hungarian language, in Bad Agerishofen, near Munich, Germany.

Although SUBJECT ostensibly visits St. Gilgen each year for his summer vacation, it is well known that he spends most of his time contacting old Hungarian friends and political leaders, for discussion of political matters pertaining to the different Hungarian DP movements, and the Hungarian National Council, an organization to which SUBJECT is allegedly opposed.

Among the personalities contacted by SUBJECT during the time he was in St. Gilgen, in addition to the aforementioned sources, were the following: (Dr.) Kalman KONKOLY, Hungarian journalist currently residing in Salzburg, Hans BALVANYI, currently residing in Vienna, who is Austrian correspondent for the Journal de Geneve, a newspaper affiliated with the Swiss National Democratic Party, and published in Geneva, Switzerland, and (General) Bela LENCYEL, who was Hungarian Military Attache to Warsaw, prior to World War II.

Informants 3702-T and 3752-T were both present at a small party, which included SUBJECT, in the home of Dr. Lazlo TOTH on 22 August 1951. From the general conversation during the party Informants obtained the following information:

Early in the conversation SUBJECT stated that his political ideals closely corresponded to those of the old monarchist regime, and now, because of these ideals certain people in America have named him a "Fascist". SUBJECT further

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① JAMES M. C. DOBLINS S/A CIC  
450th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*Confidential*

*James M. C. Doblins*  
*par*

*Confidential*  
RADVANZKY, Antl Baron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

18 October  
CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11167

stated that he had heard from his friend Dr. Lazlo TOTH, that Oedoen ANTL, former member of the Hungarian Parliament, currently a representative of the Hungarian Jewish refugees, recently issued a pamphlet in which SUBJECT was accused of being anti-Jewish and neo-Nazi.

SUBJECT further stated that he was not worried about ANTL's accusations, but he was most concerned that a Hungarian politician like Istvan BARANKOVICS was supporting such an indictment. (Agent's Note: BARANKOVICS is the Austrian representative of the Hungarian National Council.)

BARANKOVICS, together with Ferenc NAGY, a member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council in the US, denounced SUBJECT because of an article written by him and published in the Hungaria on 3 November 1950. This article concerned Hungarian-Jewish relations. (Agent's Note: Reference is made to Exhibit "I", attached to the original of this report, which is a reproduction of the article.)

SUBJECT then claimed that the foregoing accusations had been cleared by the US Military Authorities in Germany, and that the Office of the United States High Commissioner to Germany, had proved such impeachment against SUBJECT and the Hungaria to be false. At the same time the Chairman of the US sponsored Free Europe Committee had told SUBJECT that he agreed with all points in the aforementioned article.

SUBJECT stated that the newspaper Hungaria, on his instructions, sponsored the Prisoner of War service of the Magyar Harcosok Bajtarsi Koezoessege (Comradeship Federation of Hungarian Warriors). This service planned to bring to the attention of the Free World the brutalities imposed on the Hungarian PWs by the Soviets. As part of the aforementioned plan, the Hungaria in conjunction with the LHBK, published a collection of all available material pertaining to the plight of

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②  
JAMES M C DOBBINS S/A CIC  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*James MC Dobbins*  
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RADVANSKY, Intl Baron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

18 October 1951  
CIC Salzburg  
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the Hungarian PWs, in the form of a "Whit Book". Ferenc NAGY, in the name of the Hungarian National Council, refused financial aid to this project, and in addition, Ferenc NAGY and Istvan BARANKOVICS again accused SUBJECT of helping the "Fascist" cause.

During the conversation the name of Tibor ECKHARDT, member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council, was mentioned. SUBJECT was asked for his opinion of the campaign being fought against ECKHARDT by other members of the Hungarian National Council, to which SUBJECT made the following reply:

The Hungarian National Council is sponsored by the Free Europe Committee, which in turn is financed by the US State Department. Tibor ECKHARDT is the War Member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council. ECKHARDT had a personal altercation with Kalman SALATA, a member of the Hungarian National Council and a close friend of Ferenc NAGY. NAGY at that time was favored by the US State Department. When ECKHARDT joined the MHBK in the summer of 1950, SALATA and NAGY openly joined forces in an attempt to discredit the action of ECKHARDT. SALATA and NAGY asked SZABO, also a member of the Hungarian National Council, to publicly prepare specific charges against ECKHARDT. The evidence to back these charges was collected in the United States by NAGY and SALATA, and in Europe by BARANKOVICS. Evidence was collected which allegedly proved that a few leaders of the MHBK had been Nazi collaborators during World War II. In the memorandum that was prepared, ECKHARDT was accused of being a member of an organization whose leaders were former Nazis, therefore, he was supporting the neo-Nazi cause. ECKHARDT retaliated by publicizing the pro-Communist attitude of his accusers.

In the meantime, NAGY lost a number of his connections and much help from the US State Department, whereas ECKHARDT's influence grew because of his excellent connections with the

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JAMES M C DOBBINS S/A CIC  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*Confidential*

*James M C. Dobbins per*

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*Confidential*  
RADVANZKY, Antl Baron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

18 October 1951

CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11167

US War Department. SUBJECT then stated that ECKHARDT would win this battle since most of the members of the US State Department, who had supported the left wing of the Hungarian National Council, had lost their control. SUBJECT then claimed that he was worried for just at this time when things could be settled, BARANKOVICS is going to the United States where he will attempt to start new trouble so that he might take over the leadership of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council. SUBJECT stated, as his opinion, that Bela VARGA, the present leader, is not strong enough to hold this position.

Further in the conversation the newspaper Hungaria was discussed and the question arose as to SUBJECT's relationship with that paper and, as to who were the Austrian correspondents for that paper. To these questions SUBJECT voluntarily answered:

*Not a party (also)*  
SUBJECT claimed that he owned half of the newspaper's current stock and that he is also chief correspondent. The editor of the paper is Zoltan MAKRA who resides in Munich, Germany. The paper is a non-political weekly and is not sponsored by any foreign government. SUBJECT further stated that he knew that a great number of "information collectors" in Austria, were using the paper's name for their own purpose. SUBJECT then stated that the only accredited journalist of the Hungaria in Austria is Dr. Kalman KONKOLY, Hungarian DP, residing in Salzburg.

Toward the end of the conversation, SUBJECT made the following statement regarding neo-Nazi movements among the Hungarian refugees:

There does exist a neo-Nazi movement among the Hungarian refugees, and that the refugee weekly newspapers, Hidverook and UT ES CEL are supporting this movement. The leader of the neo-Nazi group in Austria is HENNI, former member of the SZALASI Nazi government in Hungary.

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(2)  
JAMES M. C. DOBBINS S/A CIC  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg) *James M. C. Dobbins*

*Confidential* *ag*

*Confidential*  
RADVANZKY, Antl Baron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics

18 October 1951  
CIC Salzburg  
Ref. No. S-11167

FILE CHECK:

AGENT REPORT, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", dated 20 April 1949 (Ref. No. S-4247), Subject: "Hungarian Government in Exile", describes Baron RADVANSKY as former General Secretary of the Hungarian National Bank, and Secretary General of the Protestant Church Federation.

AGENT REPORT, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", dated 28 February 1950 (Ref. No. S-6676), Subject: "KEGLEVITCH Stefan (Istvan) Count, Possible HIS Agent", describes Dr. Kalman KONKOLY as being suspected of being in touch with the Hungarian Police.  
(C-3)

WDGS REPORT, R-1900-50, describes Dr. Kalman KONKOLY as suspected of being in touch with the Hungarian Police.

AGENT REPORT, CIC, Sub-Detachment "B", dated 12 November 1947 (Ref. No. L-5692), Subject: "Hungarian Government in Exile", describes BAIKCS-BESSENYEI as former Hungarian Ambassador to France.

Oedoen ANTL is mentioned as a prominent Hungarian refugee in several unnumbered CIC Refugee Questionnaires, all dated 1 June 1950.

APPROVED:

JAMES E. MILLER  
Major IFC  
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

8 - Hq 430th CIC  
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1 - CIC Sub-Det "C"  
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2 - Files

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①  
JAMES L. C. DOBBINS S/A CIC  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*Confidential* 700-1-12-46

SECRET

Pamphlet written by Oedoen ANTL,  
Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

CIC Salzburg

Ref. No. S-11004 CET/ob

will refuse them. In the free world there live the former heads of the Jewish churches in Debreczen, Szeged and Miskolc who also read this article and who adopted the same standpoint I did. There are also six Hungarian Jewish rabbis in the free world, among them the former chief rabbi of Budapest. Approximately 200,000 former Hungarian Jews live in Palestine who all mourn for their relatives. They also are interested on the re-establishing of Nazism and anti-semitism. I expected that our leading politicians would fight this danger and therefore, I adopted a standpoint of waiting, kept silent and ordered others to keep quiet, even though the so-called right totalitarian side issued newspaper articles which were most damaging. These articles, for instance the Easter article of the Hungaria newspaper, have announced the totalitarian spirit in the most infamous way. The aforementioned Easter article calls the American and all big democratic government leaders Judas, and between the lines you could read that from all these personalities Hitler was the saviour. These articles indicated that same spirit as the ones already issued in the 1930's, which finally turned our country over to Nazism. These damaging appearances which must be condemned for political, legal and moral reasons have not been realized by the National Council and the latter has not taken a standpoint against it, even though it is not only a violation of the moral rights but an insult to the good reputation of our nation and would prevent the repetition of old sins. While I silently waited for a clarification of the situation I was informed by various official and partially confidential sources that the spirit of Nazism is being re-awakened among emigrated Hungarians and is even carried into the National Council. I was not surprised about the result of the procedure against Tibor ECKHARDT, but surprised that some individuals bring up again some legal controversial questions instead of realizing the immediate danger of Nazism within the Hungarian military organizations in emigration and to eliminate this danger.

If we are so far already, I can only regret that my memorandum concerning the article in the Hungaria newspaper was disregarded by the Executive Committee of the National Council that time, because then the responsible politicians could have possibly stopped any further activities. The occurrences will lead to a new "Orgovany", to new special troops and to such a state set-up which holds mass murdering on the Danube River bank and other bestialities which will lead our country to a new Peace Treaty. Therefore, this activity must be opposed on time by any Hungarian who loves his country and I must raise my voice against this danger as a politician

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*Clyde E. Taylor*

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Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

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who is responsible for his native country and as a person who was tortured by the Fascists and whose family was 95% extirpated and finally as the Vice President of the Hungarian Jews living in emigration. Because I am the person holding the last two aforementioned positions I do not demand revenge, but a decent person will understand that I am unable to forget the previous bestialities and that I cannot quietly observe and assist those persons who created the bestialities that time. I cannot trust those military leaders, a part of the M.H.B.K. leaders who participated in the spreading out of the SZALASI putsch and I cannot stand to see how the spirit is being re-established which formerly turned from slogans to the murdering of women, children and old people. Further I cannot tolerate that the President of the War Department within the Hungarian National Council by joining the M.H.B.K., accepts this organization and calls the former Nazi criminals now heroes. Therefore, I accept the decision of board handling incompatibilities. I am not interested in legal arguments because the lawyers will always act pro or contra. Some of these legal arguments were written in such insulting manner which they could never have expressed in front of a parliament in a democratic state without being called down for it. Besides of evidences revealed through the board handling incompatibilities, I am in possession of even more incriminating material which I intend to publish when necessary. It is not my goal at the present time to collect incriminating material but to speed up a purging procedure, because I still hope that the entire matter can be solved without creating a public scandal. I am hoping this particularly because I realize that the Nazist ideology and tendencies do not exist among the masses of members but only among their leaders and the spirit within the organization. Most of the unnamed M.H.B.K. members do not know that their unselfish patriotism is being misused. Therefore, I am convinced it is necessary to maintain a military Hungarian organization in emigration with Hungarian spirit. But this organization must be headed by leaders who are permanently checked and the organization must be able to maintain the spirit of the courageous Hungarian soldier. It is obscure that the decision of the board handling incompatibilities against Tibor ECKHARDT is being criticized by some individuals. It is even more obscure because to date I have not been informed about one single argument or proof which can refute the evidence revealed through the board handling incompatibilities. Since the evidence cannot be refuted the opponents of this decision are proceeding now on the crooked way of lawyers and are avoiding the main accusation. But it is impossible to annul the legal arguments, for

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instance, SZINAY Andras' statement representing the M.H.B.K. and Andras ZAKO which indicates that the M.H.B.K. does not only accept into its organization former "Pfeilkreuzler" but also those Hungarians who still announce "Pfeilkreuzler's" tendencies today. Further it cannot ignore the statement of Arthur DOBOZY who is an eager helper of the Hungarians in emigration absolutely above party line. He is the secretary of the American-Hungarian relief organization and in this capacity he was on a European tour in summer of 1950 to visit the DP camps and to negotiate with all organizations who handle the affairs of emigrated Hungarians. His statement is as follows: "The M.H.B.K. claims not to be a political organization. But actually the leaders of the M.H.B.K. are politically active. They consider themselves the legal successors of the Hungarian Army and the individual members have no influence whatsoever on the leadership since the leadership apparently does not exist of the persons who have been elected by the members. The leadership apparently is in the hands of a permanent staff headed by General ZAKO. NADAS, KORPONAY, and KAPITANYFY are very active politically and ZAKO does not only have military discussions in various European countries, but also contacts the M.H.B.K. with state political affairs. The American authorities must be careful about the M.H.B.K., though most of the M.H.B.K. are not involved in any politics and are even cleared concerning their political background. Nevertheless, the M.H.B.K. endangers the reputation of the Hungarians on account of its "Pfeilkreuzler leaders".

It is almost a year since the procedure against Tibor ECKHARDT has been instigated. In the meantime ECKHARDT had the opportunity to stop the procedure against him either because he is the President of the military department within the National Council or if he would have left the organization. He had sufficient time and opportunity to inform himself about the M.H.B.K.; therefore, ignorance is no excuse. After one year, during which ECKHARDT obtained several bits of information from various sources about the M.H.B.K. he cannot be exonerated. However, if ECKHARDT actually had adopted some measures to purge the organization (I, personally, am not informed about any), then I believe that he was the losing person. I herewith cite the words of the Minister Endre ZSILINSZKY: "We must fight and sacrifice for the establishment of a democratic Hungary which may count on support from the West. But those are wrong in their attitude who believe that the USA intends to cure the Bolshevik cholera with Nazist plague and

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
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Member of the Hungarian National Council,  
Salzburg.

30 August 1951

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who for that reason approached the former comrades. Only a democratic Hungary may expect the support of America and the West. We may not lose the future of our nation by gambling with politic adventurers."

I had the fullest confidence in Tibor ECKHARDT during the past 15 years, but only during the past 15 years. This confidence has vanished because of recent events. Since he is a present member of the M.H.B.K. I cannot see the confidence in him that I have known for the past 15 years. On the contrary we must fear that they are the same persons whom we learned to know in 1919 and 1920. The spirit of special units would create such a situation in Hungary that I would be unable to feel secure anymore there for the simple reason that I am of Jewish origin.

I request the Executive Committee to accept my below mentioned proposition, and present it to the National Council. My proposition is as follows:

1. The decision of the board handling incompatibilities concerning the case of Tibor ECKHARDT shall be duly executed.
2. Tibor ECKHARDT is to be removed from his position as President of the War Department and is to be replaced by a person who shows an unobjectionable behavior regarding military questions.
3. The Executive Committee is to supervise the military organization as per the statutes of the National Council.
4. The Executive Committee shall establish a jury which will complete the military checks before 1 July 1952 and report the results to the National Council.
5. The Jury shall forward to all members of the National Council the lists containing names, ranks, units, birth dates and former addresses in Hungary in order to give the National Council members the opportunity to submit eventual remarks within a certain period of time.
6. The Executive Committee denies all expressions which glorify Nazism or even re-establish Nazism. The Executive Committee shall violently attack all those attempts and warn all Hungarians in emigration to keep away from those attempts and not to participate

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CLYDE E. TAYLOR, S/A  
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30 August 1951

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in those actions and movements because they not only harm the human morale but will create a new catastrophe within our native country.

In conclusion I emphasize again that I must bring such important human and national questions to the knowledge of the public and therefore, I am addressing the Executive Committee. As a member of the National Council it is my right and duty to reveal my opinion to others, inasmuch as those people of different opinion have brought the question to the attention of the entire public without regarding any higher interests. I would be happy if my memorandum would be helpful in establishing a political unity among the Hungarians in emigration, since I wrote the memorandum being fully conscious about my duties to the native country. Political unity is pre-condition for a happy future for our native country. I have distributed this memorandum to the members of the National Council.

With respect paying to the Executive Committee, I remain

ANTL Oedoen  
Member of the National Council  
Salzburg

28 July 1951

P.S. This memorandum may not be published, either partially or entirely, without permission of the Executive Committee and the author.

FILE CHECK:

1. Oedoen ANTL is mentioned in various Refugee Screening Questionnaires, CIC, Sub-Detachment "C", dated 1 June 1950, as residing at Vienna VIII, Josefstaedterstrasse, telephone number 24630, and is a contact for newly arrived refugees from Hungary.
2. Istvan BARANKOVICS is mentioned in numerous reports as a Hungarian journalist, politician, leader of the Hungarian Democratic People's Party, and a member of the Hungarian National Committee.
3. Bela VARGA is mentioned in numerous references as the

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*Clyde E. Taylor*

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Salzburg.

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current President of the Hungarian National Committee in New York.

4. Pal ZOLTAN is mentioned in MOIC, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", dated 28 July 1948, (Ref. No. S-2421), Subject: "ZOLTAN Pal, Member of the Hungarian Parliament in Salzburg", as a person who comes to Austria to establish an "underground railway" to assist anti-Communist individuals in escaping from Hungary.

5. Count Josef PALFFY is mentioned in numerous reports as the original leader of the Democratic People's Party and a leading Catholic political personality in Hungary.

6. Karoly VERTESSY is mentioned in MOIC, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", dated 27 July 1950, Ref. No. S-8068, Subject: "NEHEZ Ferenc, CSEKEY Istvan (Stefan), Dr., VERTESSY Karoly V., GASPAR Istvan, Dr., MOLCHANOV Igor", as currently residing in Graz, Austria, and approximately one and one half years ago was the leader of the "Hungarian Freedom Movement", sponsored by General FARKAS in Munich, Germany.

7. Antal RADVANSZKY is mentioned in SOI, CIC, Sub-Detachment "A", dated 20 April 1949, (Ref. No. S-4247), Subject: "Hungarian Government in Exile", as a former General Secretary of the Hungarian National Bank, now living in Geneva, Switzerland, and also Secretary General of the Protestant Church Federation.

8. Tibor ECKHARDT is mentioned in numerous references as the exiled leader of the "Small Land-holders Party" and a member of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian National Council in New York.

AGENT'S NOTES:

1. Informant 3726-T, who is personally acquainted with BARANKOVICS, currently the dominating figure in Hungarian political circles in Austria, is of the opinion that this pamphlet, which clearly seeks the ouster of Tibor ECKHARDT was sanctioned, if not instigated, by BARANKOVICS because of the following reasons:

a. The style of writing in the pamphlet is similar to BARANKOVICS' style of writing.

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*Clyde E Taylor*

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b. The principles contained in the pamphlet are identical to those proposed by BARANKOVICS, i.e. establishment of a jury to complete military checks on persons applying for application to military organizations.

c. Hand writing corrections on the original draft reveal a distinct similarity to BARANKOVICS' handwriting.

d. BARANKOVICS' eager participation and supervision in the mimeographing of the pamphlet.

2. The undersigned held a personal interview with Istvan BARANKOVICS on 13 August 1951, in regard to the information contained in the attached pamphlet, and requested clarification and additional information on certain points mentioned in the pamphlet. Written explanations were required which BARANKOVICS agreed to submit soon and these statements will be reported as soon as they are received. Inasmuch as BARANKOVICS plans an early emigration to the US, his political machinations and intentions remain a continuing requirement of this office.

APPROVED:

JAMES E. MILLER  
Major MPC  
Commanding

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430th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

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*Clyde E. Taylor*  
*20 1-12-40*

*Confidential*

RADVANSKY, Antl Laron  
Leader in Hungarian DP Politics.

18 October 1951

CIC Salzbrug  
Ref. No. S-11167

in American circles in Paris and one of his best friends is a Mr. Taylor, one time controller of American credits in the Hungarian National Bank, and allegedly on the committee for United Europe.

SUBJECT is chief correspondent of, and owns a controlling interest in the Hungarian DP newspaper Hungaria which is printed and published in the Hungarian language, in Bad Auerhshofen, near Munich, Germany.

Although SUBJECT ostensibly visits St. Gilgen each year for his summer vacation, it is well known that he spends most of his time contacting old Hungarian friends and political leaders, for discussion of political matters pertaining to the different Hungarian DP movements, and the Hungarian National Council, an organization to which SUBJECT is allegedly opposed.

Among the personalities contacted by SUBJECT during the time he was in St. Gilgen, in addition to the aforementioned sources, were the following: (Dr.) Kalman KONKOLY, Hungarian journalist currently residing in Salzburg, Hans BALVANYI, currently residing in Vienna, who is Austrian correspondent for the Journal de Geneve, a newspaper affiliated with the Swiss National Democratic Party, and published in Geneva, Switzerland, and (General) Bela KENCYEL, who was Hungarian Military Attache to Warsaw, prior to World War II.

Informants 3702-T and 3752-T were both present at a small party, which included SUBJECT, in the home of Dr. Lazlo TOTH on 22 August 1951. From the general conversation during the party Informants obtained the following information:

Early in the conversation SUBJECT stated that his political ideals closely corresponded to those of the old monarchist regime, and now, because of these ideals certain people in America have named him a "Fascist". SUBJECT further

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JAMES M C BOBBINS S/A CIC  
450th CIC Sub-Det "A" (Salzburg)

*James M. C. Robbins*  
*Confidential* 200-6-12-46 par.